DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months $15
" " " 3 " 9
" " " 1 " 3
TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months 10
" " 3 " 5
WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months 5

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

A Wedding in High Life.

In Dickens's last novel, entitled "Our Mutual Friend," now being published in London, there is a droll chapter of a marriage disappointment, the humor of which warrants the following quotation:

"Bullmss, next morning, that horrible old Lady Tippins (relict of the late Sir Thomas Tippins, knighted in mistake for somebody else by His Majesty, King George the Third) begins to be dyed and varnished for the interesting occasion. She has a reputation for giving smart accounts of things, and she must be at these people's early, my dear, to lose nothing of the fun. Whereabout in the bonnet and drapery announced by her name, any fragment of the real woman may be concealed, is perhaps known to her maid; but you could easily buy all you see of her in Broad Street; or you might scalp her, and peel her, and scrape her, and make two Lady Tippenses out of her, and yet not penetrate to the genuine article. She has a large gold eye-glass, has Lady Tippens, to survey the proceedings with. If she had one in each eye, it might keep that other droopin' lid up, and look more uniform. But perennial youth is in her artificial flowers, and her list of lovers is full. 'Mortimer, you wretch,' says Lady Tippins, turning the eye-glass about and about, 'where is your charge, the bridegroom?'—'Give you my honor,' returns Mortimer, 'I don't know and I don't care.' 'Miserable? Is that the way you do your duty?' 'Beyond an impression that he is to sit upon my knee, and be seconded at some point of the solemnities, like a principal at a prize fight, I assure you I have no notion what my duty is,' returns Mortimer. The scene is the vestry-room of St. James's Church with a number of leathery old registers on shelves, that might be bound in Lady Tippenses. But, hark! A carriage at the gate, and Mortimer's man arrives, looking rather like a spurious Mephistophiles, and an unacknowledged member of that gentleman's family. Whom Lady Tippins, surveying through her eye-glass, considers a fine man, and quite a catch; and of whom Mortimer remarks, in the lowest spirits, as he approaches, 'I believe this is my fellow, confound him!' More carriages at the gate, and lo the rest of the characters! Whom Lady Tippins, standing on a cushion surveying through the eye-glass, thus checks off: 'Bride, five-and-forty, if a day, thirty flounces a yard, veil fifteen pounds, pocket-handkerchief a present. Bride's-maids, kept down for fear of outshining bride, consequently not girls, twelve-and-six pence a yard. Veneering's flowers, sanguine she rather pretty but too conscious of her stockings, bonnets three-pound-ten: Tremlow, blessed release for the dear man if she really was his daughter, nervous even under the pretence that she is well he may be Mrs. Veneering; never saw such velvet, say two thousand pounds as she stands, absolute jeweller's window, father must have been a pawnbroker, or how could these people do it? Attendant unknowns; pokey.—Ceremony performed, register signed, Lady Tippens escorted out of sacred edifice by Veneering, carriages rolling back to Stucconia, servants with favors and flowers, Veneering's house reached, drawing-rooms most magnificent.—Here, the Podsnaps await the happy party; Mr. Podsnap, with his hair-brushes, made the most of; that imperial rocking-horse, Mrs. Podsnap, majestically skittish. Here, too, are Boots and Brewer, and the two other Buffers; each Buffer with a flower in his button-hole, his hair curled, and his gloves buttoned on tight, apparently come prepared, if anything had happened to the bridegroom, to be married instantly. Here, too, the bride's aunt and next relation; a widowed female of a Medusa sort, in a stony cap, glaring petrifaction at her fellow-creatures. Here, too, the bride's trustee: an oil-cake fed style of business gentleman with mooney spectacles, and an object of much interest. Veneering launching himself upon this trustee as his oldest friend (which makes seven, Tremlow thought), and confidently retiring with him into the conservatory, it is understood that they are arranging about the fortune. Buffers are even overheard to whisper Thir-ty Thou-sand Pou-sand! with a smack and a relish suggestive of the very finest oysters.—Pokey unknowns, amazed to find how intimately they know Veneering, pluck up spirit, fold their arms, and begin to contradict him before breakfast. What time Mrs. Veneering, carrying baby dressed as a bridesmaid, flits about among the company, emitting flashes of many-colored lightning from diamonds, emeralds and rubies. Dining-room no less magnificent than drawing-room; tables superb. Splendid cake, covered with Cupids, silver, and true-lovers' knots.—The bride and bridegroom talk and laugh apart, as has always been their manner; and the Buffers work their way through the dishes with systematic perseverence, as has always been *their* manner; and the pokey unknowns are exceedingly benevolent to one another in invitations to take glasses of champagne.—Another dismal circumstance is, that Veneering, having the captivating Tippins on one side of him and the bride's aunt on the other, finds it immensely difficult to keep the peace. For Medusa, besides unmistakingly glaring petrifaction at the fascinating Tippins, follows every lively remark made by that dear creature, with an audible snort: which may be referable to a chronic cold in the head, but may also be referable to indignation and contempt. And this snort being regular in its reproduction, at length comes to be expected by the company, who make embarrassing pauses when it is falling due, and by waiting for it, render it more emphatic when it comes. The stony aunt has likewise an injurious way of rejecting all dishes whereof Lady Tippins partakes; saying aloud, when they are proffered to her, 'No, no, no, not for me. Take it away!' As with a set purpose of implying a misgiving that if nourished upon similar meats, she might come to be like that charmer, which would be a fatal consummation. Aware of her enemy, Lady Tippins fries a youthful sally or two, and tries the eye glass; but, from the impenetrable cap and snorting armor of the stony aunt all weapons rebound powerless. * * * So they all go up again into the gorgeous drawing-rooms—ael of them flushed with breakfast, as having taken scarlatina sociably—and there the combined unknowns do malignant things with their legs to ottomans, and take as much as possible out of the splendid furniture. And so, Lady Tippins, quite undetermined whether to-day is the day before yesterday, or the day after to-morrow,

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V.

RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPT'R 9, 1864.

VOL. I—No. 193.

or the week after next, fades away; and Mortimer Lightwood and Eugene fade away, and Tremlow fades away; and the stony aunt goes away—she declines to fade, proving rock to the last—and even the unknowns are slowly strained off, and it is all over."

From the Valley.

We learn through correspondence from Winchester, in the Valley, that the Yankees, in their last retreat indulged their destructive propensities with, if possible, a more fiendish spirit than ever.

The actual amount of damage done by the thieves and incendiaries is yet not fully ascertained, but it is stated that, as they retreated through Winchester, they carried off droves of cattle—milch cows, calves, sheep, hogs and horses—and all the chickens, ducks, turkeys and geese. The *dogs* alone were the "lucky dogs." They burned every barn that had a head of wheat in it, every stack of straw and hay, one or two mills, and a number of dwelling-houses. They destroyed the machinery of a number of mills, but did not burn more than one merchant mill—Perkins' mill, near Winchester. They burned Porter's woolen factory last week, and a part of the town of Smithfield, in Jefferson county. The burning of a portion of Smithfield, however, is supposed to have been accidental.

In Clark county, they arrested and carried off every male citizen of Berryville (the county-seat) except five—Dr. R. Kownslar, Col. T. Smith, and Messrs. Bowser, Deahl and Gray—and they burned the fine mansions of Col. Ben Morgan, and Messrs. Province McCormick, Carter, Shepherd, and Wm. Sowers. They arrested Rev. H. Suter and paroled him, and they went into his house and destroyed and carried off everything he owned, leaving his family perfectly destitute of all their personal effects. They treated Rev. Charles White and family, (who resides near Berryville,) in a similar manner. Before they applied the torch to Mr. McCormick's house, Mrs. Brown (his daughter) started up stairs to get her infant; when she was forbidden, with the remark that it might as well burn up, as it would make one rebel less. But she eventually was permitted to get her child; not however, until they had bruised her arms and nearly torn off one of her fingers in the attempt to take therefrom a diamond ring. Their presence and actions at the residence of Dr. Shepherson, caused the death of his estimable and accomplished wife, who was ill at the time.

It would be almost impossible to attempt to narrate, says a correspondent, all the brutalities and enormities committed by these vandals. They went to the residence of Mr. Daniel W. Sowers and after having burned his grain, hay, barn, corn-house, &c., were about applying the torch to his carriage-house, when, it is reported, Mr. S. commenced singing a Southern song, which seemed to convince the scoundrels that fire would not quench his Southern feelings, and they walked off and refrained burning any more of his property.

We are happy to learn that Andrew Hunter, Esq., had released, and was in Winchester on last Tuesday, 30th ult. On that day Gen. Early's headquarters were at Bunker Hill, and we had possession of Martinsburg.

P. S. Mr. Hunter's friends are pleased to add, is now in Richmond—at a refugee home. We have not yet learned the particulars of his release from captivity. His Yankee name sake, it will be remembered, burned Mr. H's fine mansion, with all its valuable contents, during that incendiary's late visit to Charlestown.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.—The great need of suitable tracts for the army, and Sunday School literature and prayer books for the Church at large, has led to the establishment of a publishing house in Charlotte, N. C., to supply, as far as practicable, that necessity.

The printing material is all new, and in admirable condition. In a few weeks a large fine Hoe's cylinder power press will be in operation by steam, and other facilities added from time to time.

We are advised that the Association has already under way Bishop Lay's tract, "A Man Bewildered among many Counsellors," and in a few days will strike off an edition of ten thousand copies to fill part of an order of the Bishop of Alabama.

The proprietors, indifferent to pecuniary emolument, have invested a considerable sum in the purchase of their establishment; and propose to publish on terms that cannot but commend themselves to the clergy and laity in the different diocese of the Confederate States.

It is believed the need of Church publications, felt and raised by all the clergy, is so great and general, that they will gladly do all in their power to raise funds among their people for a cause so vital to the future prosperity of the Church, and so infinite in its present benefactions to the army and the country.

There is no parish that cannot do something; and very many that may do much.

We are authorized to say that any remittance will be faithfully applied to the end desired, and all orders filled as promptly as practicable. As the number of publications, for some time, will be few, the proprietors will fill all orders for tracts with such as they have unless the sum forwarded be sufficiently to justify the publication of some particular tract, or Sunday school book, at the instance of the remitter.

All communications should be addressed to the Rev. Geo. M. Everhart, Tract and Book Editor of the P. E. C. Publishing Association, Charlotte, N. C.

THE RAID INTO MEMPHIS.—From the Jackson *Mississippian* (Extra) we have obtained additional particulars of the late raid of Gen. Forrest upon Memphis. So complete was the surprise that the Federal commander did not dream of the presence of the raiders until a portion of his staff was captured, and he forced in undress uniform to seek safety in flight. Gen. Forrest had no time to destroy property to any great extent; his small force, of about 600 men, as soon as the yankees recovered from their surprise, being surrounded by four or five times their number. He had to charge through them and make his escape, which he did in grand style, losing only about thirty men, all told. Capt. Bill Forrest, who led the advance with 100 picked men, only lost two—one killed and one wounded. The yankees lost about 400 in killed, wounded and prisoners. Our forces captured over 500 splendid horses, clothing, fine small arms, &c.

JONES AND EVANS.—We have received reliable intelligence, through a citizen of this place, who has received a letter from a Quarter Master in the service in Moore county, of the capture of the notorious murderer, Henderson Jones, and of the supposed killing of the burglar, Fry, *alias* Evans, who was in jail here awaiting his trial. Jones was tried for the murder of Stephenson at Alamance Superior Court, when he was convicted; he appealed to the Supreme court, and at the last June Term of that court, the judgment of the court below was confirmed. The gallows was full before him, and in his desperation to escape and with the help of some outside friends he broke our jail and made forthwith for the haunts of the deserters and outlaws in Randolph and Moore. We are glad to announce his apprehension, and congratulate the law-abiding people, who so much regretted his escape and who so desired to see him pay the extreme penalty of the law. We suppose he will be returned to the Sheriff here to await condemnation at Alamance, where he will be executed should he live and not again break jail.—*Greensboro' Citizen.*

ENCOURAGING.—A late number of DeBow's *Review*, says:

No country which has in the field an army of half a million of men, and is capable of keeping on foot indefinitely such a force, has ever been subjugated in the history of the world. A yankee army of one million of men must be maintained for many years by the invader to enable him to hold his own and occupy conquered provinces and such an army has never been massed against us, and will never be.

"MR. SMITH," said the counsel, "you say you once officiated in the pulpit—do you mean that you preached?"

"No, sir; I held a candle for a man who did."

"Ah, the court understands you differently. They supposed that the discourse came from you."

"No, sir, I only throwed a light on it!"

OBITUARY.

Died, a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, at Point Lookout, Maryland, on the 16th of July last, THOMAS JEFFERSON JEFFREYS, aged 21 years and 12 days.

Born on the anniversary of American Independence, this noble young man seemed to have imbibed its hallowed associations; for at the beginning of this war he volunteered in the Ellis Artillery, with which he remained till that company was sent out of the State. Being so young and withal tho only hope and protection of his widowed mother, she prevailed upon him to remain at home. But his stay was of short duration, for burning with innate patriotism he soon

"Resolved to mingle in the tide
Where charging squadrons furiously ride,
To conquer or to die."

He then joined Capt. Rufus S. Tucker's cavalry company, of which he was made Sergeant, and continued through the vicissitudes of three active campaigns, when on the 31st May last, he was taken prisoner at Hanover Court-House. For weeks a painful uncertainty as to his fate drooped the spirits of his family and friends, when at last they were assured of his safety through a fellow prisoner of war.

Alas! this consolation was brief; for a fellow-prisoner writes that he is no more. "Dust to dust—earth to earth."

The hero youth, gentle as brave, still lives in the hearts of a grief-stricken mother, sisters and brothers, and in the remembrance of a numerous kindred and sympathizing neighbors.

C. B. H.

CAMP 5TH N. C. CAVALRY,
NEAR PETERSBURG, VA.

At a meeting of the officers of the 5th N. C. Cavalry Regiment, held September 3d 1864, Capt. F. Shaw was called to the Chair, and Lieut. Geo. J. Moore was requested to act as Secretary. The Chairman in a few feeling remarks referred to the recent sudden death of Surgeon ELVIS MCCRORY, and explained that the meeting was called for the purpose of giving expression to the feelings of the Regiment at his untimely demise.

The following were appointed a committee to draft appropriate resolutions, viz. Ca t. N. P. Rankin, Dr. T. P. Coleman and Serg't W. L. Rose. They reported the following, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, Our much esteemed friend and Surgeon, Dr. ELVIS MCCRORY, has been suddenly called from "time to eternity," we deem it right and proper to give utterance to the feelings of sorrow which fill our hearts; therefore

Resolved 1st, That in the death of Dr. McCrory this regiment has sustained the loss of a most skillful Surgeon, who was always at his post ready to administer to the sick and wounded; and who by his gentlemanly bearing and social qualities had endeared himself to all; that during a sojourn of only a few months he had by his fearlessness amid danger, his kindness and skill in treating the wounded and his many qualities of head and heart, challenged our admiration and won our highest respect and regard.

Resolved 2nd, That although coming among us an entire stranger, from a sister State, we soon learned to appreciate his merits and now mourn our loss.

Resolved 3rd, That we tender to his bereaved family and friends our heartfelt sympathy in their deep affliction; that to them their loss is great—to us, to his profession and country.

Resolved 4th, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, also to the Goldsboro' Journal and Raleigh Confederate for publication.

GEO. J. MOORE, Sec'y.

☞ Mississippi papers please cppy.

CAMP CO. E, 67TH N. C. T.,
September 6th, 1864.

At a meeting of the members of Company E, 67th N. C. T., Capt. C. A. White was called to the Chair, and Lieutenant Guion requested to act as Secretary. The following Committee was appointed to draft resolutions of the meeting, viz: Serg't White, Corp'l Stokes, Privates R. Wilson, and A. Worthington, who, after retiring for a short space of time, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, By the decree of an All-wise Providence, we are called upon to mourn the death of our worthy friend and fellow soldier, Serg't R. B. STANTON, who died in Kinston, N. C., September 4th, 1864.

Resolved 1st, That in his death our company and regiment has lost one of its best members; our country one of its truest patriots, and his parents an obedient and affectionate son.

Resolved 2d, That we all feel deep sorrow for his loss, believing that his place can never be supplied; but we bow with humble submission to the will of a just and wise God, who doeth all things for the best.

Resolved 3rd, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to his bereaved parents, feeling that his loss to them is indeed irreparable.

Resolved 4th, That we will hold him in fond remembrance for his many manly virtues, and excellent qualities as a friend and fellow-soldier.

Resolved 5th, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Raleigh Confederate for publication with a request that the Christian Advocate and Greensboro' papers copy the same.

CAPT. C. A. WHITE, Ch'mn.

LIEUT. JNO. GUION, Sec'y.

The Exchange Hotel

WISHES to purchase a Horse; also Corn, and Fodder and Lard.

W. H. CUNNINGGIM,
sep 7-d2t* Proprietor.

Wanted.

AN ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER (for a fe male) of Dr. S. S. Fitch's patent. Address "INVALID," at this office, stating price, &c.
sep 8-dtf

100 Gallons of Pickles,

MADE with the best cider vinegar, and put up ready for transportation, can be bought, if applied for immediately.
sep 8-dtf. WM. WHITE.

$50 Reward.

ESTRAYED from the plantation of Dr. S. S. Satchwell, in Franklin county, about two weeks ago, one PALE-RED COW; also one with white and red spots, has a white spot in her forehead. Said Cows were brought from Beaufort county, and are probably making their way there.

I will give the above reward for their delivery to me, or to Dr. S. S. Satchwell, Wilson N. C., or half the amount for any information that will enable us to get them.

S. W. MARSHALL, Agent for
Dr. S. S. SATCHWELL,
sep 7-d6t Pacific, N. C.

For Sale.

4000 LBS. of SMOKING TOBACCO—brand, "Georgia Boys' Delight." Apply to
W. H. CUNNINGGIM,
sep 5-d4t* Raleigh, N. C.

Depository of the Treasury,
TARBORO', N. C.

500,000,000 Loan!

SIX PER CENT. non-taxable Bonds of the above loan for sale at this office.

W. M. PIPPEN,
sep 6-dtf Agent Treasury Department.

School Wanted.

WANTED, a situation for the ensuing session in some School or College. The applicant is a graduate of a Southern College—also of the University of Virginia—has been teaching for ten years, both in male and female Schools and Colleges, and can furnish the best testimonials of character and qualifications. Those in want of a teacher will please address, stating terms, &c.,

BOX 157,
sep 3-d6t* Petersburg, Va.

Wanted.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN to take charge of two boys, ages 12 and 14 years, Competent to teach the English, Latin and French languages. To one coming well recommended, a pleasant home, and liberal salary will be offered. A churchman preferred. Address,

G. W. COLLIER,
aug 31-d10t Goldsboro', N. C.

Jailor's Notice.

TAKEN UP and committed to the Jail of Chatham county, N. C., a Negro Man, who says his name is WASHINGTON, who first said he belonged to a Mr. Williams, of Hanover county, but now says he belongs to a man named Johnson, who bought him in Richmond, Va.

Said boy is about 5 feet 10 inches, weighs about 160 pounds; not very black. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. HANKS, Jailor.
aug 26 4t* P. O. Pittsboro', N. C.

Dr. Deems' Appointments.

The Financial Agent of the North Carolina Orphan Endowment Fund will address the people on the State of the country, especially in behalf of the orphans of our soldiers, at the following times and places, if Providence permit:

Tarboro',	Edgecombe Co.	Tuesday,	Sept. 13
Black Creek,	Wilson	" Thursday,	" 15
Salem,	Forsythe	" Thursday,	" 22
Huntsville,	Yadkin	" Friday,	" 23
Yadkinville,	"	" Saturday,	" 24
Jonesville,	"	" Sunday,	" 25
Wilkesboro',	Wilkes	" Tuesday,	" 27
Rock Spring,	Alexander	" Sunday,	Oct. 2
Taylorsville,	"	" Tuesday,	" 4
Olin,	Iredell	" Sunday,	" 9
Statesville,	"	" Tuesday,	" 11
High Point,	"	" Thursday,	" 13

To all these places he has been kindly invited — On the Sundays he will preach. On Thursday, September 29th, he will preach at the Church of any denomination to which he may be invited, which he can reach so as to keep his appointments at Wilkesboro' and Rock Spring, and on Thursday, October 6th, at any Church between Taylorsville and Olin.

He begs leave to express his thanks for the unvarying kindness he has received in all parts of the State, and his gratitude to Almighty God who opens the hearts of the people more and more to this most patriotic enterprise. He relies upon the friends of the cause to make arrangements to send him to and from his appointments.

sep 8-d&tw&w-5t.

☞ The Greensboro', Salem, Statesville, Salisbury and Charlotte papers are respectfully requested to give the above a few insertions.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HEADQRS 3D MILITARY DISTRICT,
DEP'T N. C. AND SOUTHERN VIRGINIA,
Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 30th, 1864.

ALL persons, non-residents of Smithville are requested to refrain from applying at Headquarters for permission to visit the Forts or to go down the river in the Government steamers. This is addressed to persons living at a distance, especially ladies, in the hope of preventing a fruitless journey from their homes. Upon no consideration, for the present at least, will permission be given to pass upon the Government boats. When circumstances will admit of a relaxation of this rule, due notice will be given.

Packages for soldiers at the different posts will be delivered to Capt. Grainger, A. Q. M. They should be suitably marked and he will be responsible for their safe delivery through his agents.

Official: W. H. C. WHITING.
Major General.
JAMES H. HILL,
Major and A. A. General.
sep 5-d6t

APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

The Relief Committee of Richmond, through their Directory, appeal to the public for aid in behalf of the refugees and suffering poor in this city.

Richmond is at present filled with refugees from every portion of the Confederacy, many of them without employment or means, but most worthy of our generous sympathy and support. Our citizens, in their individual and corporate capacity, have been severely taxed for the relief of these persons and the poor generally since the commencement of the war, and while they are willing to bear their full proportion of the burden, yet they think an opportunity should be afforded to the benevolent and patriotic everywhere to unite in this good work. The presence of two great armies in our immediate vicinity, and the interruption to transportation on the railroads, have produced a scarcity of supplies, which can only be remedied, so far as those for whom we appeal are concerned, by contributions from individuals or corporations. Every precaution will be taken by the committee to insure the distribution of the supplies purchased or contributed to the families of our soldiers and the worthy poor.

The duty of providing for the families of our soldiers has recently been transferred from the Army Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association to the Relief Committee, and we trust that the same liberality which has heretofore been manifesthd to them will be extended to us.

The Southern Express Company have kindly agreed to ship all articles contributed to the poor free of charge.

Contributions of money should be sent to H. E. C. Baskerville, Treasurer, and all supplies should be consigned to the "Relief Committee of Richmond," care of Messrs. Martin & Cardozo.

Prompt and regular contributions are earnestly requested. WM. P. MUNFORD,
aug 31—tf* President.

50,000 Good Brick,

SUITABLE for making Furnaces for BOILING SORGHUM, &c.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
sep 3-3t

Wanted.

A LOCATION for a Steam Saw Mill near some Railroad. Will saw on shares or will buy the trees. Address, BOX 10,
sep 5 d5t Raleigh, N. C.

Wanted to Purchase.

FROM twenty-five to fifty acres of WOODLAND (Oak and Hickory,) within six miles of Raleigh, or within a mile of any railroad leading out of Raleigh. Either the land or the wood growing on the land, will be purchased.

J. DEVEREUX, Q. M.
September 1, 1864.—d6t

PUBLIC SALE.

HAVING qualified as Executor, the undersigned, at the residence of Mrs. Mary H. Cheek, deceased, on the main road one mile south of the town of Warrenton, will, on the 22d day of September 1864, sell at public auction, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Tools, Fodder, Oats, Horses, Tobacco in hhds., 32 Cows, Oxen, &c., 75 to 100 Hogs, including Sows and Pigs and many good for pork, being now in good condition, and every other kind of perishable property belonging to the deceased.—Six months credit for all sums over $100. As soon as gathered, there will be a fine crop of Corn and Fodder for sale, of which further notice will be given. The plantation, a most desirable one, is also for rent, either privately or publicly. This sale is well worthy of the attention of those who wish to obtain a supply of Corn and Meat, or a good residence.

THO. J. PITCHFORD, Ex'r.
Warrenton, N. C., Aug. 29—aug 31-d20t-w3t
☞ Weekly Conservative copy 3 times.

Headquarters 2d District,
DEPARTMENT N. C. AND SO. VIRGINIA,
Goldsboro', N. C. Sept. 1, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given to persons who have applied for permission to pass our lines below Kinston, that applications will be received until the 10th inst., from all whose intention is to remain within the enemy's lines.

On the 15th inst., all whose passes are approved at these Headquarters, will be forwarded to the enemy's outposts near Newbern by flag of truce. Permission will only be granted with the distinct understanding that the party is not to return.

By order of Brig. Gen. L. S. BAKER:
JAS. C. McRAE,
sep 5-5t. A. A. Gen'l.

Notice.

WALTER A. THOMPSON will leave Hillsborough and Greensborough, on Friday the 17th day of September, by way of Danville, for the army of Northern Virginia. All boxes properly marked and weighed, at either point, and the intermediate depots, will be taken charge of and duly delivered. All boxes sent to any of our prisoners of war will be delivered to Commissioner Ould, by whom they will be duly forwarded as directed. Letters will also be forwarded by the through the same route, but all letters must be accompanied by ten cents in silver, or one dollar in Confederate money.

sep 5-dtl7sep WALTER A. THOMPSON.

JUST PUBLISHED.

"Rebellion in the North."

Being details of the Secret Organization for the Overthrow of Lincoln.

CONTAINING its Declarations, Oaths, Charges, Signs, Signals, Pass-words, Grips, &c., &c.—the whole forming a pamphlet of 16 pages.

For sale at all the Bookstores, and at the Buildings of the Richmond Whig. Price One Dollar.

GEO. P. EVANS & CO.,
sep 5-2t Richmond, Va.

Post Q. M's. Office C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 31, 1863.

I REQUIRE 250,000 POUNDS WHEAT OR OAT STRAW, for the supply of the Hospitals at this post for the ensuing winter. Many farmers in this vicinity have objected to selling their straw at Government price for this purpose. The straw is to be used as bedding for sick and wounded soldiers, and *must* be obtained. I earnestly beg they will respond to this appeal and relieve *me* of the *disagreeable necessity*, and *themselves* the *humiliation* of impressment. The names of those from whom I am compelled to impress will be published in the daily papers.

Private W. Q. RAYL is my authorized agent.
W. E. PEIRCE,
sep 1-d12t Capt. and Post Quartermaster.

Secretary's Office,
RALEIGH, August 25th 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 26th of September, to furnish a sufficient quantity of

WOOD

for the use of the State, in the Capitol, during the ensuing winter and spring.

The wood to be SOUND OAK and HICKORY, to be delivered and measured in the wood house, on the Capitol grounds, from time to time as required, and to be cut into suitable lengths for the several fire-places.

Bidders will state THE PRICE per cord at which they will furnish it.

The right of rejecting bids not advantageous to the State is reserved.

JNO. P. H. RUSS,
sep 3-d7d Secretary of State.

Valuable Property for Sale.

HAVING concluded to change my business, I will sell my TRACT OF LAND, lying on Swift Creek, seven miles Southwest of Raleigh, containing about eleven hundred acres, all in natural growth of pine and oak, except about two hundred acres, mostly bottom land, which has been cleared in the last few years, and is in a high state of cultivation, with good fences. The improvements consist of a dwelling, containing seven rooms, and eight fire places, with a basement, a splendid bake house, and negro quarters ample to accommodate fifty slaves; all new, built the last seven years. I have also a stock of mules, cattle, hogs and sheep, that I would sell if desired; also my present crop.

In payment I would receive Bonds, negroes and Confederate money.

For particulars address me at Raleigh.
aug 31-dtf SAM'L ROWLAND.

Five Hundred Million Loan.

NON-TAXABLE BONDS.

Treasury Department C. S. A.,
Richmond, Aug. 29, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sales of the above BONDS, at the present Treasury price of $135, and accrued interest, will be discontinued after the 30th day of September next; or, when the sales shall have reached seventy millions of dollars, if so much shall be sold before the said 30th day of September.

The sales will be suspended to consider the expediency of advancing the price, and due notice will be given of their resumption, and of the price fixed upon the bonds.

The Secretary of the Treasury deems it his duty to call the special attention of tax-payers generally, and particularly the agricultural class, to this notice. This loan should be all taken up by our own people.

The payment of interest to foreign countries will be onerous and oppressive on the return of peace and low prices. And now that all agricultural products are commanding such high prices, by investing in the bonds of the Government tax-payers will become themselves the receivers of the taxes collected for the payment of interest.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
aug 26-d12t Secretary of Treasurer.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

SHEET IRON FOR SORGHUM BOILERS 4½ and 8½ feet long, 3-16 inches thick and 30 inches wide, for sale by
july 2-135-dtf CREECH & LITCHFORD.

Sorghum Boilers
FOR SALE.

I am Manufacturing Boilers of all sizes. All orders promptly attended to.

P. T. NORWOOD.
Raleigh, July 22 dtf

DR. E. F. ARRINGTON.
(OFFICE AT EXCHANGE HOTEL.)

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 3 to 6 p. m., until 1st October.
aug 4-dtf

ADOLPH COHN,
WHOLESALE TOBACCO HOUSE,
AND
Commission Merchant,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

LIBERAL advancements made on Produce consigned to me.
july 14, 1864—d3m.

Negroes Wanted!

I wish to buy one hundred likely young Negroes of both sexes, between the ages of ten and fifteen years. Also a first rate Farming Blacksmith.

THOS. J. PERSON,
aug 16-2m Garysburg, N. C.

Notice.

BY ORDER of the County Court of Chatham, I shall offer for sale in front of the Court House, $15,000 N. C TREASURY NOTES, on TUESDAY of September Superior Court, being the 20th of September.

HENRY A. LONDON, Chairman.
Pittsboro', Sept. 1, 1864.—dtds

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co'py,
RALEIGH, July 7, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of 15 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after after 1st of August, 1864, in four per cent certificates and bonds of the Confederate States, or in Confederate treasury notes of the old issue at face value, at the option of the Company.

W. W. VASS,
jul 8 dtf Treasurer.

Cotton for Sale.

100 BALES good merchantable COTTON. Apply to
CREECH & LITCHFORD.
Auction and Commission Merchants.
aug 6-dtf

Bonds for Sale.

FIVE HUNDRED MILLION CONFEDERATE SIX PER CENT. BONDS.

THESE BONDS present the greatest inducements for investments. They have thirty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, and are secured by import and export duties; are exempt, principal and interest, from taxation, and the coupons receivable as coin for custom duties.

The coupons of these Bonds, due January 1st, 1865, have been ordered to be received in payment of import duties in advance of maturity.

Apply to
ALLEN S. GIBBS,
Agent Treasury Department.
july 22-tf Wilmington, N. C.

THE SAPONA CANE MILL

IS THE MOST PERFECT MACHINE FOR

GRINDING SORGHUM,

YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

CAREFULLY constructed under the immediate supervision of a gentleman resident for several years on a sugar plantation, it combines the results of his practical experience with best material and good workmanship. It requires very little wear in setting up, and combines, in an eminent degree, economy and durability.

Other Mills of 2 and 3 rollers, horizontal and vertical, and Syrup Boilers from 20 gallons to 120 gallons, for sale. Address

SAPONA IRON CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

N. B.—Mills and boilers delivered at Egypt on Western Railroad, or at Raleigh, or Morrisville on N. C. Railroad.
july 21 1m*

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, JULY 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE Cotton Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz,

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Mendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

M. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
aly 8-14d-tf

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS BEARING 6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM INTEREST, AND FREE FROM TAXATION

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, August 8, 1864.

BY the 14th section of the act to reduce the currency, approved February 17th, 1863, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue the above certificates, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States. They cannot be sold, but are only to be issued to such creditors of the Government as are willing to receive the same in payment of their demands. They must also be given at par, though free from taxation.

The attention of purchasing agents and disbursing officers of the Government is called to this class of public securities as offering peculiar advantages to those from whom the supplies of the Government are bought, and to facilitate the use of them, checks drawn by disbursing officers upon the Depositaries holding these funds, and marked across the face "payable in certificates of indebtedness," will be paid in conformity therewith.

Depositaries are hereby authorized and required to comply with this regulation, and to make application to the Register for supplies of certificates as required.

[Signed] G. A. TRENHOLM,
aug 23-d26t Secretary of Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, July 28, 1864.

TAXED TREASURY NOTES.

In order to promote, as far as practicable, the early liquidation by the Treasury of the OUTSTANDING TAXED NOTES, the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer and Pay Depositaries in the different States, are hereby authorized to receive the said notes, except the $100 notes, at 66⅔ per centum, on deposit, issuing for same Certificates of Loan: upon hypothecation of non-taxable bonds. The said certificates to be payable on demand, after the expiration of ninety days.

And all agents for the sale of the above bonds are hereby authorized to receive the taxed notes, with the exception above named, in payment of bonds, when sold, at the rate of 66⅔ per centum.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
aug 23-d12t Secretary of the Treasury.

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, } EDITORS. A. M. GORMAN,

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1864.

Of course the evacuation of Atlanta is the signal for another onslaught upon the President; and the cry at once goes forth—if Johnston had not been removed, this great evil would never have befallen; or if it had befallen, it would have been under different circumstances. Well, it may or it may not be that Atlanta would not have fallen under Johnston precisely in the way it did; nor are we sufficiently informed yet, to say exactly how it did fall; but our own opinion is, that if Johnston had been kept where he was, our whole army would have been now about St. Marks, in Florida, and Johnston would have been debating in his own mind, whether he would "fall back" into the Gulf of Mexico, or ask to be relieved.

This is our opinion: it may not be worth the snap of a little finger: if it ain't, it is a small favor we bestow in giving it to the world, and the world owes us nothing for it, as we charge nothing.

We formed a slight acquaintance with Gen. Johnston at Manassas, and were greatly impressed with him as a military genius—perhaps the more impressed with him because everybody else seemed to be—and we did not hear him say anything or do anything to contradict it. Afterwards we were in the retreat from Manassas, and if we know anything of disorder and confusion, we should unhesitatingly say that retreat was both—We were again in the retreat from Yorktown. Magruder had kept the enemy at bay there, with a very meagre force, by pure strategy. When Gen. Johnston commenced to retreat, the army commenced to demoralize. The demoralization was checked by the fight at Williamburg. On that day a complete success, not followed up, was effected on the right. On our left, the 24th Virginia Regiment and the 5th North Carolina, were sent in to drive back the enemy, which they did gloriously; but although there were two brigades in five hundred yards, and three or more regiments within half that distance, support was withheld from them, and they were ordered to find their way out under a cruel exposure, at a sacrifice not yet surpassed in the war. Had they been supported, the "affair" on the left would have been a success quite equal to that on our right. Had General Johnston that day made a general engagement, McClellan would never have fought the series of battles around Richmond. If a general fight had been tendered the next day, about West Point, the army of Gen. Johnston was in better plight to cope with the enemy than it ever was afterwards, notwithstanding the subsequent reinforcements.

But the gunboats were *flanking* us; and we had to "fall back." Up to that time it had been our opinion, that if the enemy divided his force by presenting a portion on our front and sending another on the flank, if we had time to whip the detachments, that this was the Napoleonic system. At the Seven Pines we saw Gen. Johnston again. On our right the attack was successful; on the left, where Gen. Johnston was, it was a failure; and his wound relieved him from the observation of a sad repulse. But as soon as he left the army, not in time to save the splendid Merrimac or Norfolk, but in time to save Richmond, retreats ceased and fighting in earnest began. The star of victory, under the auspices of Gen. Lee, appeared above the Confederate horizon. If Gen. Johnston had remained in command of that army, we verily believe he would have been *flanked* by McClellan to the Rocky Mountains, when Fremont would have "taken him up," and flanked him back to the Mariposa gold mines in California. Since the days of Xenophon, there has been no master of the art of retreat like Gen. Johnston. Xenophon could compare with him, for he retreated with the *ten thousand* "eleven hundred and fifty-five Parasangs, and got home safe after retreating two hundred and fifteen days." As for Hood, he is not to be named in the same year; for Johnston retreated over a hundred miles in two months across mountains, valleys and rivers; while it has taken Hood full two months to fall back twenty-nine miles.

Johnston gave up town on town; but Hood has only been able to surrender one. Johnston had an evacuation every two or three days; Hood hasn't had but one in two months. Of course there is no comparison.

The fact of it is, seriously, to the minds of ordinary people, Gen. Johnston's strategy looks not only mistaken, but culpable. That there were points between Dalton and Atlanta where he could have fought a general, decisive fight, it is scarce possible to doubt. He had an excellent army, reputed to approach nearer in point of number to the enemy than Gen. Lee's ever has; well appointed, confident and anxious to test their force against the foe. There must be a wonderful change in the art of war, if no general engagement could have been brought on in that whole distance, except by assaulting entrenched lines. If there could, then Atlanta, the territory, the country needed the risk of a general battle.

So far from fault attaching to the President, his course was a necessity. Had he not been restrained by the fear of doing injustice, and applied the remedy sooner, he would not have escaped assault, perhaps would have drawn it more fiercely; but Atlanta might be saved. It has fallen, and so far as we can see, the blame is on the shoulder of General Jos. E. Johnston.

Why Hood was not Reinforced.

There are many who have wondered why, and others who have blamed President Davis because Forrest was not sent to Sherman's rear to break his communication and thus compel him to retire from below Atlanta, instead of sending him (Forrest) to Memphis. If these fault-finders will remember there was at that time twenty or thirty thousand yankees in North Mississippi making preparations to make their way southward, in the direction of Mobile or Selma. This formidable Yankee force threatened the most prolific granary of the South, and even had they failed to capture the important points above named, the destruction and desolation of this region would have cut off the principal supplies of the army of Tennessee. Thrice has this gallant chieftain saved that section from desolation, and relieved Mobile and Selma from impending capture. By his dash into Memphis the "Wizard of the Saddle," with a small force, has whipped 20,000 Yankees, and sent their great expedition back to the cover of Memphis and their gunboats.

Could he do more to decide the fate of the campaign of the West? Were these grumblers advised of the immense supplies sent from Alabama to the army of Tennessee they would be compelled to admit that the Department, or if you choose, the Commander in Chief, has kept Forrest in the right place.—The telegraph this morning reports him in Mobile on the 7th, and Sherman has doubtless fallen back to Atlanta to have an eye on him and Gen. Dick Taylor.

Another Name for the Roll of Honor.

The *Biblical Recorder* of this city, says Mr. Troy Baucom, a citizen of this county, who has the control of a large mill, sells all the corn which he receives as toll to the needy families around him, at one dollar per bushel. Indeed he has sold none, since the war began, at a higher price. All his surplus crop has been disposed of at these figures to the needy families, soldiers wives and others in a similar condition. He has sold nothing to speculators. Such a man, at such a time, is an ornament to his country and a public benefactor. Let his name be placed on the roll of honor.

Hon. HENRY S. FOOTE has addressed a letter to the public, through the columns of the Richmond *Whig*, relative to the peace manifestations in the United States, and the spirit in which we should respond to them. He looks upon the party which supports McClellan as substantially a peace party, and counsels a readiness on our part to welcome its peaceful overtures.

A nice place to keep cool—"Fannin" county, Texas. Another advantage—it's growing. An exchange tells us that a woman residing near Old Warren, Fannin county, Texas, recently gave birth to five bouncing boys; mother and "family" doing well. The boys are named Davis, Lee, Cooper, Beauregard and Bragg.

A pity he didn't have six, for then she could have named one Johnston. However, she has Johnston yet to FALL BACK UPON.

A WORD TO THE EXTORTIONERS.—During the French Revolution, a man named Foulon, in reply to the people's cry for "bread," remarked "let the people eat grass," and lo! in a few days Foulon's head was borne aloft on a pike, through the streets of Paris, a bloody warning to those who would make light of the sufferings of the poor. The lips that uttered this heartless sentiment were clammy with deathdamp, and the soul that mocked at the wretchedness of his countrymen, had gone to render an account of its stewardship, at that bar where the prince and the peasant stand on an equal footing. Foulon was an old and respectable man, and a landlord—what cared he for the poor? He had his full of meat and drink, though thousands went to bed with bellies empty. Little thought he when his heartless jeer was flung in the teeth of a starving crowd, that his gray head would pay for his wit. And yet so it was. The rich called it the frenzy of the *sans culottes*—the poor, the judgement of God. One was the logic of full, the other of empty bellies. Whichever was right, mattered little to Foulon. His head was gone and that settled the question for him.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.—I have heard some very extraordinary cases of murder tried. I remember in one case where I was counsel; for a long time the evidence did not appear to touch the prisoner at all, and he looked about him with the most perfect unconcern, seeming to think himself quite safe. At last the surgeon was called, who stated that the deceased had been killed by a shot in the head, and he produced the matter, hair and stuff cut from and taken out of the wound. It was all hardened with blood. A basin of warm water was brought into court, and, as the blood was gradually softened, a piece of printed paper appeared—the wadding of the gun—which proved to be half of a ballad.—The other half had been found in the man's pocket. The man was hung.

DESERTERS COMING IN.—From one of the Home Guard arrived on Friday from Carthage, we learn that about 25 deserters had either come in there voluntarily or had been arrested, and it was reported that a much larger number had been secured in the upper part of the county. Our informant thinks that report has greatly exaggerated the number actually in the county. The Guard is assiduously engaged in tramping through the woods in all directions and guarding the roads.—*Observer*

DUTCH GRIEF.—On the 22d of July, a Dutchman was gobbled up in the enemy's entrenchments, and while marching to the rear relieved himself of the following:

"Bees tee von Dutchman?"

"No," said his captain.

"Mine Got, vat a peeples!—in my countrie ven de peep'es fites one moves to de right, and de udder to de left, den da swing round behind von an udder, and boom mit de cannon, and dat vips de fite. In dish country it ish nothing but shoot, shoot, right in de head mit balls vat carry tunder and blitzen tru de prains, shust like a man was one d—n dog. I vish I bees dead before I bees porn!"

Mr. C. E. Parish, at Hillsboro', North Carolina, gives notice, that a gentleman in that town, noted for his great liberality to soldiers' families and to his country in general, authorizes him to pay for him to each deserter who voluntarily comes in and reports to Mr. Parish, who is guilty of no other crime than desertion, the sum of one hundred dollars, as an inducement for them to return to the help of their comrades in arms, and to wipe out the foul stain of desertion from their character. General Order, No. 54, issued by Gen. R. E. Lee, and our own Governor's proclamation, are a sufficient guarantee for their protection.

We wish all good citizens in Virginia, as well as our various sister States, would take an equal interest in procuring the return of absentees to the army. It will rescue these offenders from disgrace and ruin, save the community from pests, and aid the military defence of the country.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

We differ from the Richmond *Sentinel* in its comment on the foregoing proposition from a gentleman in Hillsboro'. That the proposition conceived in excellent spirit, we doubt not; but we think it would have a most injurious effect.

How will the true and faithful soldier take it, that the deserter who has fled in the hour of danger and sneaked through the woods, and thereby forfeited his life, shall not only have the forfeiture remitted, but shall be paid a hundred dollars for the operation, if he will only come back! It will be but a poor compensation for fidelity.

And how will the deserter take it? Why, on the first opportunity he will desert again, in the hope to take in some other patriotic spirit. Of one thing we may be sure, the deserter who is returned to duty per force of this bribe, will be a worthless comrade to touch shoulders with. No. The proper mode to keep away deserters, is to hold the country intolerable for them—to punish the hardened cases, and above all, to hold to the strictest account those who induce them to desert and those who harbor them. It aught of rewards have to be given, let the brave and faithful have them.

From the Petersburg Express of the 7th.

From the Front.

Only an occasional discharge of cannon yesterday, occurred to remind us of the presence of the Yankee hordes in front of Petersburg. The day throughout was marked by an extreme quiet, which of late has been a stranger, not only to our gallant soldiers in the trenches, but to the denizens of this besieged and luckless city. Up to dark the enemy favored us with neither shells nor mortars, and from officers arriving from the lines at different hours during the day, we were given to understand that even the ordinary picket firing had in a great measure ceased.

We have positive information that the recent heavy rains which flooded this section of country, together with the bad water inside the enemy's lines, have caused a vast deal of sickness among the Yankee troops. Especially is this the case among the one-hundred-day men—numbers of whom are daily transferred from the trenches to the hospitals in the rear. Billious and intermittent fevers are very prevalent, and as a preventive of the troublesome agues, rations of quinine and whisky are issued to the men morning and evening.

There has been no change in the position of affairs on any part of the lines within the last days.

The enemy has a monster fifteen-inch mortar, mounted on a railroad car, which is occasionally run up on the City Point railroad, and discharged at the city. What is expected to be accomplished by this moveable thunderbuss, we do not know, unless it is to frighten somebody. As yet it has done no harm.

There is much suffering among those families still remaining inside the enemy's lines, and we understand many are drawing their subsistence from the Yankee commissaries.—All their supplies of provisions have long since been stolen by the invading marauders.

From a gentleman familiar with the state of affairs in Chesterfield, we learn that the Yankees are still "pegging away" on the canal across the peninsula at Dutch Gap.

HD'QRS. 30TH, N. C. TROOPS,
Cox's Brigade, June 27 1864.

Editors Confederate: DEAR SIR.—Allow me to acknowledge the considerate kindness of a few Young Ladies of the Knitting Society of Warren, in sending to this Regiment by Q. M. Sergeant Thos. Stallings, through the agency of Miss M. S. Boyd of Six pound district, 50 pair socks. Lieut. J. W. Brame also kindly sent us 22 pair shoes procured among his neighbors. As this Regiment has marched about 400 miles during the last two months, it will comfort the hearts of those Young Ladies to know that they protected the feet of some of the defenders of their homes. May the feet of these Young Ladies tread the path of domestic peace on earth and golden streets in Heaven.

The one great want of our soldiers now is a good supply of woolen socks; woolen are much better than cotton for marching. Let the men at home wear cotton and send all the woolen to the army. If you could see our soldiers march twenty-five miles a day, foot sore and without socks, you would wish to emulate the example of the young colaborers of Miss. Boyd. D. C. ALLEN,
Capt. Comd'g, 30th N. C. T.

From the Trans-Mississippi.

Advices from Camden, Arkansas, late as the 13th of August, states that Price and his army were on the march for Missouri.—Exiles from that down-trodden State will hail this announcement with enthusiastic feelings of delight. A knowledge of Price's advance no doubt induced the yankees to evacuate the Memphis and Charleston road the other day, with a view of reinforcing Rosecranz, who now commands the yankee forces in Missouri.

Gen. Shelby is already in Missouri with a strong body of Confederate cavalry, and will co-operate with Price. Gen. Gane, we learn, had completely demolished a regiment of American cavalry of African descent, near Fort Smith, Arkansas. Rosecranz is calling for six months' men to meet the invasion, but is it believed that seven men will flock to Price's standard were Rosecranz can get one.

Gen. Magruder will take command of the department left by Gen. Price.

GEN. JOHN H. WINDER.—The report mentined in several of the papers recently that Gen. John H. Winder had been removed from command at Andersonville, Ga., is entirely without foundation.

MOVING for a new trial—courting a second wife.

The Evacuation of Atlanta.

Correspondence of the Chronicle & Sentinel.

NEAR DECATUR, FRIDAY MORNING,
Sept. 2, 1863.

The occurrences of Wednesday last have ended in what I intimated in my last might be the fortunes of the day—the evacuation of the Gate City, and the removal of the forces left in its trenches to a point where they could be united with those who have been acting independently under Gen. Hardee, for the last few days.

Early on the morning of the 1st it was officially ascertained that the disaster on Wednesday evening was fully as serious as first reported and that the forces of the enemy on the Macon road consisted of five full corps of infantry, with a large force of cavalry. It was also known that a large force was south of the Chattahoochee, in the vicinity of the railroad bridge. Both of these were threatening the city, and as it would have been folly to attempt to resist both, an evacuation was promptly determined upon, while the forces of Gen. Hardee and Lee should make an attempt to reach a point where they would be joined by those that might be withdrawn from the city.

The removal of all the supplies and ammunition that the transportation facilities of the army would permit, commenced early Thursday, and was continued throughout the day. Large quantities of provisions were also distributed to the people, and at nightfall all on hand stored in the Georgia railroad warehouse, and cars on the track. Throughout the day, also, the several bodies of troops, as they were withdrawn from the defences and filed through the city, were permitted access to the public stores. The rolling stock of the railroads, consisting of about one hundred cars, and six engines, was concentrated near the rolling mill before dark, and by that hour all the troops had passed through, with the exception of the rear guard, left to prevent straggling. And here I would mention a fact creditable to the State troops. Their withdrawal was accomplished in good order and without confusion or straggling. The order was for the troops to mass in the vicinity of McDonough, and the wagon trains and all moved out in that direction. Previous to my leaving, the telegraph office was also closed, and at dark the evacuation was completed, with the exception of the detailed guard before mentioned.

Of course great excitement prevailed throughout the day, but a moderate degree of good order obtained. A few licentious citizens and soldiers embraced the occasion to display the wickedness of their natures, but the great mass of both classes acted with the greatest decorum. The citizens who had suffered from the malice of the enemy during the bombardment, looked on sorrowingly, and indulged in conjectures as to what would be their fate when once in the enemy's power; while the troops filed through the streets, with a steady tread it is true, but nevertheless with sorrow depicted on their weather beaten countenances.

As to the scenes that followed through the night, I can only report second handed. The order was to burn only government property left behind, but this would necessarily involve the destruction of the Georgia depot, the rolling stock in the city, and the rolling mill. A gentleman who left the city early this morning informs me the depot was fired about eleven o'clock, and the cars, &c., an hour or two later. The explosion consequent upon the firing of the ordnance train took place about two o'clock this morning, and was heard and felt to a great distance.—There are various reports as to the burning of other property, but from the best information I can gather, no instance of great outlawry occurred.

Whether the Yankees yet occupy Atlanta I cannot say, but presume the telegraph will inform you ere this reaches you. I only know that there was nothing to prevent their making an entry, as the evacuation was complete.—Many citizens came out, but thousands remained—some because they could not get away, but many from choice. At daybreak this morning the enemy had not made their appearance in the city, but there was nothing to prevent their doing it at any moment.

For the Confederate.

Casualties in the 24th N. C. Regiment.

Editors Confederate:—Enclosed you will find the list of casualties in the 24th Regiment North Carolina Troops, in the battle of Sunday, the 21st of August, 1864, which you will please publish for the information of our friends:

Field and Staff. Wounded: Ensign Jas L Cheves severely in right eye and left arm.

Company A, Lt Jas C Bottom Commanding. Wounded: Privates Sanford Long severe in hip, Henry Crabtree (color guard) severe in leg, Vincent Pullum slightly in hip.

Company B, Capt Wm T Ellis Commanding. Killed: Privates Stephen Davis, David J Marshall, John Spights. Wounded: Capt William T Ellis leg broken, since amputated, Corpl Elijah severely in hip, privates Jarvis Jones severely in leg, Micajah Morton severely in arm and shoulder, Lemuel H Williams slightly in leg, David J Hudson severely in shoulder.

Company C, Capt Jno D Gully Commanding. Killed: Corpl Joiner J Jones. Wounded: Capt Jno D Gully severely, and in the hands of the enemy.

Company D, Capt William J Squiggins, commanding—None killed or wounded.

Company E, Lt T T Lee, commanding—Private Levi Edwards slight in wrist.

Company F, Lt Jas A Gainey, commanding—Killed, corpl John Maxwell. Wounded, private Jno McClam, slight in leg.

Company G, Sergt Jas W Regan, commanding, (Capt A A McIver acting Lt Col)—Killed, corpl W Don Regan, private Matthew J Campbell. Wounded, Wm S Smith, in side.

Company H, Lt David T Honeycutt, (Co. C.,) commanding—Wounded, Privates Henderson Wilkinson, in arm, Thos B Hargis, in side.

Company I, Capt Edwin A Boykin, commanding—Wounded, private Jas Wallace, severe in foot.

Company K, Lt Jas A T Jones, (Co. I,) commanding—Killed, private Jno B Medlin. Wounded, privates Jas A Privett, severe in thigh, Jos H Perry, in arm, Jos Freeman, in face.

D. B. McLEAN,
Lieut. and Acting Adjutant.

A statement is published in the New York *Herald*, as authentic, that Lincoln agreed to resign, if Gen. John A. Dix were nominated at Chicago.

A safe promise. Gen. Lee can with equal safety promise to surrender Richmond, if Gen. John A. Dix will lead the assault.

A WOMAN whose anger at her husband acted as an emetic upon her, said she was disgusted with the *antimonial* state.

From the United States.

News from the United States, to the 2nd instant, represents the Democrats as holding the usual "ratification meetings" over the nomination of McClellan. In various places powder is suffering it.

The *Herald* says the nomination is a strong one, the strongest, perhaps, the Democrats could have made; but that the contest will be a severe one, and success hard to attain.

The official statement acknowledges an increase of the public debt of $53,073,000, from August 21st to August 30th, and a total debt of $1,878,565,284.

Lincoln repudiates his unsuccessful envoys, Jacquess and Gilmore. But the "documents" prove that they were sent here, and, apart from that, their statements are more worthy of credit than Seward's. The following, "by authority," has appeared in a Washington paper:

We are authorized and requested to announce that, notwithstanding all that has been written and said on the subject, that neither Mr. Gilmore nor Colonel Jacquess on the one hand, nor Mr Greeley on the other, have ever been, nor are now authorized to express any desires, views or opinions of the President of the United States, either in Canada or Richmond, on the subject of negotiation for peace beyond what he had written over his own signature; that the mission to Richmond was initiated and executed by Messrs. Gilmore and Jacquess on their own private account; that they had no authority whatever to speak directly or indirectly for the President of the United States, officially or unofficially, or for Abraham Lincoln, officially or privately.

If Mr. Benjamin's report of the sayings of Mr. Gilmore and Jacquess while they were in Richmond is correct, they assumed a responsibility not given to them, and made statements wholly untrue. Indeed, while on the subject, it is proper to state that the President, after repeated applications, consented to give Gilmore and Jacquess a pass through our military lines. He did not request Gen. Grant to open a correspondence with Gen. Lee, to give them safe conduct to Richmond and return. Gen Grant did that on his own responsibility. President Lincoln's request was merely that Gen. Grant would pass them through his military lines, nothing more.

Gold is fluttering again. The Herald's market report says:

There was great activity in the gold market to-day, and the strong reaction from the recent heavy decline which set in yesterday progressed rapidly, and many of the "shorts" lost heavily. After opening at 248, gold steadily advanced to 248¾, and then declined to 247½, which was the closing quotation at 4 o'clock.

Foreign exchange is in better demand—Bankers ask 108¾ to 109 for sterling and commercial bills meet with a readier sale.

FROM THE VALLEY.

A special dispatch to the Baltimore American, dated at Charlestown, Sept. 2, says:

I have not sufficient time in this dispatch, as the mail leaves Harper's Ferry at 1:15 P. M., to enter into details, but will briefly state the principal points of information which were obtained by a reconnoisance.

In the first place Early has not left, and has no intention of leaving the Valley. His headquarters are at Bunker Hill, half way between Martinsburg and Winchester.

He is busily engaged in repairing and putting up the telegraph wires, and already has telegraphic communication with Richmond from this side of Woodstock.

Early is receiving reinforcements and Fitzhugh Lee is known to have received 500 fresh horses for his cavalry, who are said to number 7,000.

From the State Journal.

From Newbern.

The Newbern (Yankee) *Times* of the 2d inst., contains a letter from its Beaufort Correspondent "Alonzo" dated the 1st, from which we clip the following in reference to

THE TLLAHASSEE.

"The news from the blockade is very exciting. The pirate Tallahassee is reported to have entered Wilmington, one day last week. She was closely chased by the following gunboats: Keystone State, Tristram Shandy and Monticello; but shaking the rebel flag at the Union vessels, she was soon under the guns of Fort Caswell, and out of danger.

"The Tristram Shandy came into the port, on Sunday, having carried away her rudder at sea.

"The naval store ship Newbern, left here yesterday for the North; taking with her quite a number of discharged sailors"

EXODUS OF RECRUITING AGENTS.

The exodus of the recruiting agents has commenced. The steamer Haze, which left this port for New York, *via* Fortress Monroe, took away a large number of agents.

[We presume the thing did not pay—cuffey not being martially inclined.]

The *Times* denounces as a humbug the "authentic information from Roanoke" relative to the "severe fight in which the rebels were driven from Greensboro' in the State—therefore, we presume Capt. Keynoe was *not* killed, nor Maj. Whitford mortally wounded.

Times seem hard in Newbern. Mills Joy advertises for a market in which he may find semi-occasionally something that is wholesome and good for digestion. Tub butter is selling there at 60 to 70 cents, bacon 35 cents, flour 10 cents, meal 5, sugar 30 to 40, &c. The shipping news shows an awful falling off in arrivals and departures, probably on account of the Tallahassee. For the week ending 22d, but one steamer and four schooner cleared, against twice their numbers respectively the previous week.

THE LATE STATE ELECTION.

The *Times* says the State election "has terminated most disastrously for Holden the beaten candidate. While he is so badly beaten, without being considered impertinent, adds Joy, we would suggest that he procure some friends and make an affidavit to be used as an evidence that he never ran as a candidate at all. But true still to his friend, Joy insists, as per instructions from Raleigh, that Holden's defeat is not the voice of the people, it being accomplished by Confederate bayonets on the one hand, and the employees of a corrupt State Government—the very language, it will be noticed, of Holden and Russ, the Secretary of State. Yankee Joy announces the result as follows: Vance's majority 33,835, with 28 counties to hear from.

A gentleman residing on the coast of England writes to the London *Times* that he distinctly heard the firing of the guns of the Alabama and Kersage. His house is situated on an elevation of 110 feet above the surrounding district, and is distant 115 miles from the scene of conflict.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From General Hood and the North.

RICHMOND, Sept. 8.—Official dispatches from Hood's army to the 7th, state that Sherman has left Jonesboro', and has gone in the direction of Atlanta. Whilst at Jonesboro', Sherman visited our wounded in the hospitals, and stated to them that he was going to Atlanta to rest his army, and would next go to Andersonville.

Northern dates of the 6th received. News unimportant. The Steamer Georgia was destroyed off Lisbon. The draft in New York and Brooklyn has been indefinitely postponed. Grant will be reinforced at once.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, Sept. 7.—Last night one of our picket boats was captured below the obstructions. Another coming to its assistence, our boat cut loose and escaped. Gens. Taylor and Forrest arrived here to-day.

From the North.

MOBILE, Sept. 7.—A special dispatch to the Regis to dated Senatobia, Sept. 6th, says Chicago and Cincinnati papers of August 31st, and Memphis papers of the 1st, have been received. They are filled with the proceedings of the Convention, which was harmonious. Those nominated give great satisfaction and are considered a compromise between the peace and war. Elements of Democracy peaceful. Greely thinks if McClellan is elected he will be the tool of leaders who favor slavery.

The Chicago Times says the platform looks to cessation of hostilities and the adjustment of difficulties. The feeling of the majority of the Convention was decidedly for peace and will be resisted by force all further usurpation by the administration.

Early is retiring up Shenandoah Valley, followed by the Federals. Grant's army increasing by recruits at the rate of a thousand daily. The Cincinnati Enquirer's special correspondent gives a gloomy account of the health of Sherman's army. Great alarm at Nashville on the 30th, in consequence of an advance of a Confederate force of from six to eight thousand. Lebanon, with many prisoners, including General Mulligan, were captured. The Commander of the Post at Gallatin, ordered his stores burned, Wheeler being reported within three miles of the place. The Chattanooga Gazette of August 28th, says Wheeler crossed the Holston at the mouth of the Flint Broad, and moved towards Kentucky. He had inflicted but little damage on the Railroad. Guerrillas still carey a high hand in Kentucky. A party crossed into Illinois and tore up a portion of the Central Railroad.

Gentleman of veracity who crossed the Mississippi river Saturday night, says Kirby Smith and Price have invested Little Rock. Marmaduke occupied Brownsville, and having whipped the Federals there, capturing the rolling stock of the railroad.

The Confederate loan advanced 3 per cent. on receipt of the news in England of Grant's repulse before Petersburg.

The Florida destroyed a large vessel off Bahama, taking seventy thousand dollars from her.

The Tallahassee captured twenty-two fishing barges off Prince Island.

Gold in New York 254.

CONSOLIDATION.—A Captain in the army having half his coat tail burnt off, by standing in a meditative position too near a log fire, had to curtail its fair proportions until only about six inches were left of what was once his coat tail. Having to ride through Colquitt's brigade the other day, he was saluted with various remarks, such as, "I say, mister, rise in your stirrups, you're sitting on your coat tail." "Look ahere, old fellow, what do you ask for that long tailed jacket." The Captain was not at all pleased at these and other similar remarks upon his personal appearance, but rode on in silence, with his face flushed and his eyes darting angry glances. Suddenly a soldier stepped in the middle of the road and respectfully giving the military salute, said:

"I hope, Captain, you won't mind the talk of these here boys. I've tried my best to stop 'em, but it's no use. Every time *a God d—n fool passes here they will holler at him.*"

New Advertisements.

One Hundred
BALES OF COTTON FOR SALE.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
sep 9-d6t Auction and Com. Merchants.

In Store and for Sale.
50 SHEETS SORGHUM IRON, assorted sizes, holes punched and ready for use. Price $3,50 per pound. Cal soon.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
sep 8-d6t Auc. and Com. Merchants.

TITHE TOBACCO.
BY authority of the General Tobacco Agent for North Carolina, County Agents are authorised to extend the time for the collection of the Tithe Tobacco, till the first of October, prox. Tobacco raisers in the counties of Wake and Orange will have their Tithes delivered by that time, as that is the last day of grace.
JAS. Y. WHITTED,
Ag't for Wake and Orange Counties.
The Tobacco from Wake County to be delivered to JOHN W. COSBY, Raleigh.
sep. 9-d-triw-w 5t.
Standard copy 2 times in S. W. 2t in weekly.

SALE OF LAND.
BY virtue of the authority in us vested as Executors of Samuel W. Branch, deceased, late of Halifax county, we will expose to public sale on the premises, about two miles east of Enfield, on Tuesday, the 1st day of November next, on a credit of one, two and three years, the PLANTATION on which the said deceased resided at the time of his death.
The said plantation is known to be one of the most valuable in Halifax county. It contains between twelve and fourteen hundred acres of land, in a high state of improvement, including about four hundred acres of Swamp land, two hundred and fifty of which are cleared and drained. On said tract of land may be found three hundred acres as well adapted to the cultivation of Cotton as any in the State. There is on the said plantation an inexhaustible bed of rich Marl, a fine Apple Orchard, in full bearing, which will make this year twenty-five barrels of Brandy; also a good Peach Orchard.
The improvements consist of a good Dwelling House and Office, Gin-House, and Cotton Screw; a Distiliery, the most complete in the County, and all other necessary out-houses. Possession will be given on the first of January next. Bond with two good securities will be required from the purchasers; and as a further security, the title will be retained until the purchase money is paid. For any further information or particulars concerning said property, address J. R. BRANCH, Enfield, N. C.
J. R. BRANCH, } Executors.
B. F. GARY, }
sep 9-dtnov1.